INCRMOUS ACCUMULATIONS OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

te Her Majesty the Queen Limble for Selling Liquor Without a License?-The Sulian's Lavish Gifts to Germany's Imperial Pair-Bemarkable Doings of the British Costoms - Hore About Photographing in Colors-The Sirdar and an Army Chanlain.

LONDON. Nov. 4. The gigantie financial power of modern life insurance companies by reason of their accumulation of immense insment funds is the subject of a striking artide in the current number of the Bankers' Magazina. English companies do not any of them compare in wealth with the three great oncerns which have their headquarters in New York, and which carry on business in nearly all civilized countries in the world. But Regish insurance funds in the aggregate, the history of their growth and the prospects of their future steady accumulation, furnish a continely startling object lesson in the evoluion of financial institutions.

During the past twenty-six years the invested assets of English life insurance companies have grown from \$530,000,000 to the enormous sum of \$1,170,000,000. This is an average an-mul increase of \$25,000,000, but the increase 1896 alone was \$60,000,000. A similar pro gression during the next twenty-five years said show invested assets of more than \$2,500,000,000, while at the end of half a century the insurance companies would be enjoying an income considerably greater than that the British Government.

Mr. A. G. Mackenzie, the writer of the Bank. er' Magazine article, devotes himself to the onsideration, in no hostile spirit, of the influsace, present and prospective, which these enornous funds exert upon the interest problem and upon the stock market. One inevitable effect, he estimates, will be the still further depression of rates of interest. During the wenty-six years under review the interest earned by the funds of companies has fallen from 45 to 3.9 per cent. "If a lengthened seried of peace and prosperity is still before he country," Mr. Mackenzie argues, "the fall n the general rate of interest all over the field investments is likely to be more rapid, and feancial prophets are already anticipating at not distant date a time when gilt-edged seurities will with difficulty be brought to yield

Many English insurance companies having this end in view are now enlarging their powers of investment. Mortgages upon English real estate, for instance, are no longer profitable, and the latest movement has been in favor of mortgages in British colonies. which yield in many cases 5 per cent. During the past eight years the amount of life insurance funds invested in English mortgages has degreased \$35,000,000 and colonial mortgages have increased by a corresponding mount. The great volume of growth in insurance funds investments has, however, been in stock exchange securities, comprising British, Indian, colonial and foreign government bonds and general stocks and shares The stock exchange purchases by insurance omnanies increased by \$45,000,000 in 1805 and by \$60,000,000 in 1896. There can be no doubt that such enormous investment pur-chases seriously influenced prices.

Mr. Mackenzie does not take a pessimistic riew of the future. He is quite sure that all he large English insurance companies are in thoroughly sound and prosperous condition. erest will merely cause some shrinkage in be benus additions to life insurance policies. He points out as a significant fact that the magers of these great corporations are still his to earn almost 4 per cent, upon their in estment funds, while consols pay scarcely mon than 2 per cent. This fact is giving somestimulus to investment insurance in Engand A policyholder who takes investment amass repayable with bonus additions in ten, twenty or more years gets the benefit of the best financial brains in the care of his money, which he, himself might lose in the attempt to win more than the minimum rate of

But it is the accumulation of such vast financial power in single or few hands which Mr. Mackenzie's article is chiefly dealgned to point out. He hints that the denunciation of trusts s some quarters, which does not include life issurance companies, is entirely inconsistent, for the managers of these companies are far greater autocrats in the financial world than any trust which can control only a fraction of the money used by life insurance boards. But to public outery has ever been made against the enhancement of the prices of securities. which unquestionaly is caused by the use of

At the moment of writing the great affairs of the nations are in so complicated and serious a condition that one instinctively looks round for something in the nature of light relief. And what could be more entertaining than the suggestion, however tentatively made, that her Majesty the Queen might possibly be liable to a charge of selling spiritous liquors

on unlicensed premises? This arose out of the great question which as already been referred to in these letters. It may be remembered that some ardent teetotalers, headed by Sir William Lawson, impeached the legality of the sale of liquors at the bars in the House of Commons. They tried to do this by appealing for a summons against a bar attendant for selling "intoxicating liquor at a bar in the Palace of Westminster, the premises being unlicensed." The Magistrate refused to grant the summons, and now the teetotalers have appealed, only to be again rebund by the Lord Chief Justice and Judge Wills.

The arguments on either side are far too in bricate and subtile to be intelligently followed by a mere layman. The great question. which was still unsettled at the end, was, or seemed to be, "Who is the occupier of the House of Commons?" To sell intoxicating Squora a man must have a license for his premless, and must but his name up outside. The Speaker and the Sergeant-at-Arms were menaker and the Sergeant-at-Arms were mentioned as possibly being the occupiers. Then the whole body of the House of Commons was sugested. But here a terrible dilemma arose. If this were the case, then the Attorney-Geneni. Mr. Asquith, and all the other learned sestiamen employed to argue the case, were accapetent to do so, for they were and are all members of the House. This difficulty was so freat that the Court seems to have passed it Wer, and proceeded to discuss the question "a man selling beer out of a barrel on a heath or moot." This supposition was put forward by one of the learned Judges. Its application to the case in point seemed mysterious to seem one, and after discussing it for some time they abandoned it. And they were probable

every one, and after discussing it for some uns they abandoned it. And they were probably wise, for after long gondering no, light has been vouchasted on the matter.

One of the Judges then returned to the old with and asked point blank:

Who is the occurrier of the place?" Mr. Asquit replied: "I imagine the Queen. To vision the Judge retorted: "Is the Queen Hable stype possible imposed upon persons for the sale of intoleating flagors? The occupier of say unicensed premises is."

Anythreened premises is."

A squit advantable fashion of tackling the several Mr. Asquith's courage failed him, say the confessed that to bind the Gueen. Or subset the Crown, "some provision of the kind seat to have been clearly named in the issuaing acts." In other words, the framere of the Reensieg acts in other words, the framere of the Reensieg acts in other words, the framere of the Reensieg acts in other words, the framere of the Reensieg acts in other words, the framere of the Reensieg acts in other words, the framere of the Reensieg acts in the Queen desiring to set up as the keeper of a lighter shop.

Failing the Queen, Mr. Asquith was then inside the Gueen anxious to press a case sgainst and cot seem anxious to press a case sgainst the decide and finished with the general state-she of the Reensieg of the Reensieg of the country, though it might be saintly to the carrying on of the legislative makings of the country, though it might be saintly included, say in the country, though it might be sortow. When the morrow came he consensed that he was very difficult on the matter, but he magistrate and sug-

GREAT FINANCIAL POWER. a short nor to put themselves right with, or, properly speaking, above the licensing laws.

Whatever fruits the Kalser's crusade may bear for Germany, the Kalser himself and his suite have secured some very handsome presents for themselves from the Suitan. Of course, the Suitan can afford to be lavish in such matters, for he never uses his own money on such occasions; his devoted Pashas and subjects generally are supposed to be only too pleused to put themselves and all that is theirs at the disposal of their sublime master.

is theirs at the disposal of their sublime master.

Therefore one must not credit Abdul with too much generosity for spending more than \$500,000 on a zlook for the Raisar's use. In this sum the cost of the furniture is not included. To the garrisor, was supplied new uniforms at eost of \$200,000, exclusive of the price of the cloth. The Sultan's presents to the Raiser and his wife alone cost about \$800,000, and those were only the carefully prepared gifts; many others of great value were bestowed in a casual manner. For instance, the coveriet on the Empress's best had the impersal crown and monogram in the centre emproidered in diamonds and pearis. On her Maiesty expressing her admiration of the work, the coveriet was immediately presented to her. At the Herckeh factory grewitnesses say that there were amusing disputes with the Emperor and Herr von Billow over some lovely carpets. The German Foreign Minister, by his freedom of speech, greatly astonished the Turks, whose Ministers scarcely dare breathe before the Sultan, and he secured some of the best specimens. Two magnificent Saxe wases adorned one of the saloons at the Yildiz Ricok. On the Sultan asking Herr von Bolow if he admired them as products of his own country, he answered that he would much like to have a similar pair. Of course, these were at once added to his luggage.

The correspondent of the Standard says:

It can scarcely be wondered that the Turks, who have not been paid their claims against the treasury for a year past, are heard grumbling at this lavish generosity. When sand was being laid down in the streets where the Emperor was expected to pass, I heard a man enceringly remark: 'Instead of piastres we get sand.' For making this observation he was instantly arrested.

The correspondent of the treasury at the present moment is indesorbable. The last expedient it has resorted to, after doubling and trebling every petty commercial tax, is to compel every Ottoman subject to pay seven piastres, instead of one, for his certificate of cliizenship. Therefore one must not credit Abdul with too much generosity for spending more than actually on a kjosk for the Kaiser's use. In

The Daily Mail asks if incidents like the fol-

The Daily Mail asks if incidents like the fol-cowing "throw any light upon the statement that New York has just passed London and has become the first seaport of the world, the position London held for centuries."

A new daily paper, the Combridge Garette, ordered from a London firm a printing ma-chine and some paper, and the order was sent to New York. The paper was late in getting to the steamer, so that the machinery came by one steamer and the paper followed by the next.

to the steamer, so that the unchinery came by one steamer and the paper followed by the next.

The press was duly passed through the customs, but the webs of paper were detained by the customs authorities at the Albert, Docks. The managing director of the company concerned went down to the docks and was informed that before the customs would release the webs of paper they would have to bore through them to see that nothing contraband was concealed within. The director pointed out that to bore the paper would ruin it, and after some argument the customs people took their spits" and ran them down through the core of the webs at each cad. But the two spits being only 25 inches long, and the webs leing do inches long, there obviously remained 10 inches in the customs people seem to have suspected that the webs had been purposely sonstructed of a length which would defy their spits to reach the centres, and that the centres, therefore, most be composed of tobacco. The paper was soized and the company informed that they must make formal application to the Board of Customs.

The director accordingly wrote to the board to assure them the webs contained nothing but paper to be converted into newspapers for Camparides, and he suggested that if any suspicion remained the board should depute an officer from the customs office nearest to Cambridge to go to the newspaper office and watch the webs being converted into newspapers. The reply was as follows:

"Centless" Re your application of 25th

"26 October, 1898, our application of 25th

"Gentlemen: Re your application of 25th nst.-rolls of paner ex "Menominee" removal of Cambridge. The board's order is, Granted n charge of an officer at applicant's expense and under official seals. Your obedient ser-J. Pares."

and under official seals. Your obedient servant.

On Saturday the director again went to the customs people and pointed out that the paper would take some six weeks to exhaust and that the cost of an officer's tares to Cambridge and hotel bills for six weeks would be pretty expensive. But the officials were obdurate. Nothing else would satisfy them.

The director next suggested that they should pick one of the webs—the choice to be left to the customs, of course—and bore through that. He was prepared to submit to the ruin of one web in order to get the rest of the paper released. This suggestion was declined.

"Then pitch the whole of the paper in the river and be done with it," was the disgusted tenly.

"We can't do that," replied the customs. "It is not our business."
So the company cannot get its paper and the customs will not throw it away.

Herr Selle, the German doctor who claims to have perfected a process for taking and de-veloping photographic pictures in their natu-ral colors, is now in London for the purpose of demonstrating what he has accomplished. It is hardly necessary to say that he has been in-

rai colors, is now in London for the purpose of demonstrating what he has arcomplished. It is hardly necessary to say that he has been interviewed.

Dr. Selle declares that he invented the kinetoscope before it was thought of in America; but he threw it aside as a toy possessing little more than an ophemeral value. So far back as 185k he commanced a series of experiments with a view to discovering some method of taking permanent photographs in natural colors; and after many failures and partial successes he succeeded in 1865, in producing his first color photograph. Not, however, for another twelvemonth did the persevering foctor attain his object of obtaining a negative from which it was possible to print an indefinite number of positives.

This aim accomplished, the value of his work was speedily rec-gaized by the friends to whom it was shown, who urged the inventor to patent the combinations by which his result was achieved. He did so, and, encouraged by the opinion of his friends and the patent agents, set himself to perfect his process in its amaliest details. The result of this application may be witnessed to-day in the specimens of his art exhibited in the Regent street studio. Some of these are photographs of tapestry, of pictures, of scenes from nature, of people and of flowers and still life taken abroad, together with samples of the manner in which they have been reproduced by lithography for illustrative and decorative purposes. The rest are positives of people and things taken during his visit to London.

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Hegr Selle's method is the, at first sight, simple one of taking the photography for illustrative and decorative purposes. The rest are positives for his arterior and subsidiary secrets connected with the film and its transference and with the meined of reproducing the positives for lithographi purp

me had of reproducing the positives for ithographic purposes.

"I do not claim," concluded Dr. Selle in effect, "that my process will yet give every possible shade of color, but it gives most of them,
as you can see. It has been a long, long labor,
but at length I have solved the problem. Here
in London the light is very difficult; it necessitates a long sitting in order to effect the three
chauges of screen; and the London smuts,
they are terrible. The pure air of the country
is necessary for the perfect development. Still,
I am very satisfied; are not you?"

The idea utilized in the story of "Pygmalion and Galatea" has been used the other way round in Paris. That is instead of a statue being turned into a human being, the body of what was once a living creature has been changed into a statue. The sorrowing family of a gentleman who had gone the way of all flesh immortalized his memory by "metallizing" him. The result is to be seen in the cometery of Père Lachaise, where it lies in a triple coffin of glass. The corpse, having been plunged into phenic acid and washed in a solution of nitrate of silver, was placed in a galvano-plastic bath. The result is a statue in every respect identical with the individual. The doctor whose method was employed to bring about this curious metamorphosis confidently hopes "that in future all public statues will be made on the same principle."

If this is to be so, public men had better see to it that they cultivate figures of classic proportions.

while on the subject of the disposal of coroses, one might mention a Consular report from the British Legation in Tokio, which contains some curious information on cremation as practiced in Japan.

It is said that the body, in its rough wooden coffin, is placed on a thick griding extending nearly the whole length of the chamber, and firewood is piled into a recessat the back. With forced draught the heat generated by this, when lighted, is sufficient within a few hours completely to consume the body. An average of something over seventy pounds of wood is required for complete cremation, though this amount varies with the body to be burned. It is, for instance, found that far people burn far more easily than thin, and women who have died in childbirth are most easily cremated, while persons who have died of consumption require more time and more wood than any others. The time varies from three to six hours. hours.

A curious story is told in M. A. P. as to the way in which the Sirdar dealt with a case of clerical intolerance during the Soulds campaign. The occasion was the memorable commonly which took place at Khastoum when

the trium thant Anglo-Egyptian Army crowned their campaign of vengeance by celebrating the rites of Gordon's funeral. By common consent the various chaplains attached to Kitchener's forces—anglican, Methodist, Romanist, and so forth—bad agreed, with one exception, to recite a specially compiled prayer during the service at the tomb. The one exception was a strangely obstinate cleric. Kitchener, hearing that the reverend gentleman in question had refused to joir in reciting the prayes, promptly sent for him, and asked if the rumor which had reached him were true. "Cervainly," was the cleric's uncompromising reply "Very well, then," said Lord Krehener, taking out his watch. "I give you just five minutes to consider whether you will join in reciting this prayer or not, and if you don't I shall march you down to Cairo under arrest." Before the five minutes were up, the fley. Mr.—had decided that to obey was better than sacrifice, when a man like the Sirdar was concerned, and it is antisfactory to know that at Gordon's temb, at all events, the representatives of normally warring sects were absolutely unanimous in their petitions to heaven.

To the playgoers of this generalion the name

To the playgoers of this generation the name of Helen Faucit is only a part of the history of the stage in the nineteenth centurs. Yet it was only last Monday that she died at the advanced age of 81. For years, of course, she had been known as Lady Martin, the wife of bir Theodore Martin, K. C. B., the well-known writer of "The Life of the Prince Consort." Lady Martin's last regular engagement on the London stage was at Drury Lane under the Falconer and Chatterton management in 1804, when she reappeared as Lady Macbeth.

"The revolt against the flerce Siddens trad "The revolt against the fierce Siddons tradi-tion." eays a writer in last Tuesday's Daily News. "which raged so far and wide apropos of Miss Eilen Terry's performance of that part, really originated with Miss Faucit. Either be-cause she had convinced herself that the tra-ditional reading was faulty or because she was conscious of some lack of that rare quality, true tragte power. Miss Faucit missted that the lady who murdered her royal guest, and was ready to gild the faces of the grooms with his blood that "it might seem their guilt," was simply urging her husband to commit a crime through her love for him. Some, indeed, can still recall the almost sweet smile and gentle tones with which she uttered the words. "The

still recall the almost sweet smile and gentle tones with which she uttered the words. Give me the daggers."

The following passages about this famous actress and associate of Biacready in his efforts to restore the fallen giories of the stage are taken from the same article:

"Helen Faucit was one of the few actresses who seem to have attained at once their full strength. Unlike many members of the histricole profession, she not only deserved, but gained, her reward at a very early age.

"There were in her case none of the struggles and incomplete efforts which have marked the career of other actresses who subsequently achieved permanent reputation. Born in 1817. Miss Helen Faucit played in public in 1833, and only three years later formally appeared at Covent Garden as Julia in The Hunchback. Tall, of a handsome and commanding presence, tender and womanly withal, she displayed in a remarkable degree the qualities of an actress of the first rank. Her voice, full, rich and vibrant, filled the largest house without effort, as her tall figure and amplitude of gesture filled the eye of the spectator. Above all her other qualifications as an actress, not oven excepting her sweet, womanly good taste, was her wonderful voice, never to be forgetten. At Covent Garden during 1836 she played with Charles Kemble as Julia to his Clifford in The Hunchback, as Mrs. Haller to his Stranger, as Mrs. Beverley in The Gamester, as Kalherine in The Tsming of the Shrew, as Bestrice, and in other Shakespeareau characters.

The period of imitation and tradition over.

Gamester.' as Katherine in 'The Tsining of the Shrew,' as Bestrice, and in other Shakespeareau characters.

"The period of imitation and tradition over Heien Faucit entered upon that creative period of ner life identified with some of the best acting plays in the English language. Her first substantial work was in the late Lord Lytton's plays. In 1837 she appeared in his 'Duchesse de is Vallière,' with Macroady, who noted her power over the audience, and in May of the same year she acted the part of the Countess of Cartisle in Mr. Robert Browning's plays of Strafford,' but her first constituous triumph in a new part was in the following year as Pauline in 'The Lady of Lyons.' Dramntic fashions have changed since 1838, and 'The Lady of Lyons' has teen severely criticised, but for extainly a quarter of a century it remained the foremest of modern acting plays, and was selected as a sort of test play for young aspirants. It would be difficult to modern playgoers to imagine Macready, with his accent, manner and costume, playing Claude Metrotte, but the piece was a brilliant and enduring success.

"Miss Helen Faucit was also the original

accent, manner and costume, playing Claude Methotic, but the piece was a brilliant and enduring success.

"Miss Helen Faucit was also the original Julie de Moriemar in "Richelleu" and Clara Douglas in "Money." It was in 1845 that she risited Paris with Macready and played Ophrica before the French court at the Tulleries, where she was presented by King Louis Philippe with a coatly bracelet.

"In 1851, when at the height of her deservedly great reputation, she married Mr. (since Sir) Theodore Martin, R. C. B. On taking up her residence in London she soon found her house the chosen baunt of Thackeray. At all hours the famous novells: exercised the privilege of a neighbor by dropping in upon the Martins, who, long after his death, were wont to show his favorite corner to reverent pilgrims. Most of all when the dark spirit was upon him and his sorrow seemed almost too heavy to be borne would the great satirist ask his friends not merely for intellectual converse to charm his mind from bitter thoughts, but for that kindly and affectionate sympathy which was never lacking. Chief among the household gods of Helen Faucit have been the memorials of Thackeray."

After her marriage she played the parts of Julief, Rosal and Imagen, making a particularly brilliant success in the last named role. Her last appearance on the stage was in 1879, when she played Rosalind for the benefit of an actor's widow. At the opening of the Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon, early in the same year, she had appeared for the last time as Beatrice.

ime as Beatrice. NO MORE NETHERSOLE KISS.

The Actress Will Be Obliged if the Public Will Kindly Forget It.

Olga Nethersole, who has not acted for nearly two years in this country, and who returned on Saturday on the St. Louis, will begin a six months' tour next week in Cleveland. "I was so exhausted after my travels in this country." Miss Nethersole said yesterday,

that I rested in England after my return playing only for a few weeks in the provinces and at Her Majesty's Theatre in London. I produced there 'The Termagant,' a pretty play written for me that will be the feature of my season at Wallack's Theatre when I open there in January. I shall also act Nora in 'A Boll's House,' and Paula in 'The Second Mrs. Tanquerny.' I had expected to appear as Magda, but I hear that the rights for the play in this country are owned by others. Arthur Pinero really selected me for the original production of 'The Second Mrs. Tanquerny.' He came to see me at the Manchester when I was acting in Mr. John Hare's company, and told me about the play. He said that George Alexander had the plees for his theatre, but seemed afraid to produce it in the regular bill, and would give it instead at matiness. I secepted, and would have been the first Faula if Mr. Alexander had not decided that he would after all give the play at night. I was relaying Zicks in Diplomacy, with Mr. Hare, and he refused to allow me to leave his company. But what was my mistortune was another's good luck, and Mrs. Patrick Campbell made a great success." my season at Wallack's Theatre when I open

Miss Nethersole wishes to have it understood that the "Nethersole kiss" is a thing of the past. "I never did approve of that," she said, and I want everybody to forget all about it, I shall play 'Carmen' again this season, but there will be no more talk about the 'Nethersole kiss' if I can prevent it."

In view of the great pulsaance of that famous embrace, it is difficult to see how Miss Nothersole will be able to crush its reputation so quickly.

THE JAIL AT 'SCONSET.

A Prisoner Threatened to Leave if the Sheep Weren't Kept Out.

"Part of my last summer's vacation was passed at the quaint little fishing town of Sconset, in Nantucket Island," said Dr. F. P. Flet her of this city. "Here are situated the Court House and the county jail. The jail is a very primitive affair both in its construction and to the way it is conducted. The sheep and cattle of the neighborhood find the jailyard an attractive feeding place, and they wander in and out of it at will. There were two prisoners in the jail while I was in 'Sconset, but at different times. In the case of the first the jailer got tired of having to stay at the jail all the time to watch and feed one man. The prisoner was a resident of 'Sconset.

"Go nome every day and stay there till you've eaten you'r three meals. See that you're back early to be locked up, 'the jailer said to him at last.

"So during the rest of the term for which he was sentenced the prisoner went regularly home in the morning, stayed there during the day, and came back to the jail at night. Nobody in 'Sconset seemed to think there was anything out of the way in this friendly arrangement which gave to both men the free use of their time. jailyard an attractive feeding place, and they

anything out of the service state of their time.

"The second prisoner, a few days after the beginning of his incarceration, sent a message to the County Commissioners complaining of sheep that wandered into the jail and annoyed him.

"If you don't keep the pesky critters out, I'll leave, the message concluded."

Brooklyn Church Rededicated.

The Roman Catholic Church of the Visitation. at Richards and Verona streets, Brooklyn, which was burned in July, 1806, was rededicated by Bishop McDonnell resterday morning. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Edward McCarty of St. Augustine's Church and in the evening solemn vespers were colebrated. FRESH DRAMATIC MATTER.

NEW WORK BY POREIGN WRITERS OF STAGE LITERATURE Henry A. Jones Follows the Success of "The

Liars" with a Fallure in the Same Kind of Comedy-Bealism by Italian Authors -Beminiscences of Clara Pisher Maeder. Henry Arthur Jones depicted in "The Liars" some feminine conduct that amounted to mild deviltry, but it stopped safely short of positive

wickedness. The studies of character were so

true and the illustrations so entertaining that

a successful comedy was produced. Mr. Jones has disclosed at a London theatre in "The Manmuvres of Jane" an effort to duplicate the earlier piece in manner and sub-stance. The principals in the new lot of liars are two girls, one the manusuvring Jane mentioned in the title, and their misconduct, be ginning with a conspiracy to entrap two fellows for husbands, leads up to simultaneous attempts at elopement. Both escapades fail of immediate marriage, and the girls re turn home next morning after a night's absence to explain away. Wedlock is reached after a while, and the imperilled reputations are saved. The best London reviewers render a verdict of failure against Mr. Jones. They say that he undertook to repeat substantially what he had done so well in "The Liars," but left out the serio-somie charm of that piece, and put in with aggravations all that was disagreeable. The principal maiden less pardonable minx than the one who, in the other instance, so conducts herself as to nearly lose one. Coolly calculated exploits are not so excusable as those which possess spontaneity. Premeditated deceptions are repellent when those which come of unforeseen predicaments may be even attractive. Mr. Jones seems to have disregarded those truths, and "The Manosuvres of Jane" is, in consequence, poor en

Gabriele d'Annunzio, who has not yet found theatrical success in any of his dramatic ef-forts, has completed a play which is said to conform more to the necessities of the stage than any of his previous works, while retaining the poetic qualities which have been characteristic of all his writings. It is called "The Dream of an Autumn Night." An Italian Countess who has caused the murder of her husband, a Doge of Venice, is the heroine. She is in love with a young Venetian, who is so much in the power of a courtesan that she persuades him to take her to see the paines of the woman who has had her husband killed for his sake. But the passionate Counters is still resourceful. She has the garly decorated death she is deserted by her companions, who struggle to save their own lives. In the confusion of their death only the voice of the love is heard calling out the name of the wanton whom he preferred to the one who had loved him so well. A peculiarity of the play is that its only important characters are women Eleonora Duse is to be the Countess. The woman with the past has temporarily

stepped into the background. It is the woman stepped into the background. It is the woman with the future and the present who now interests the dramatist of Europe. Ever since Magda, the woman struggling between the longings of her artistic nature and the conventious of respectable life has engrossed the realistic writers. The younger Bjørnson gave a cold and faded study of the type in "Johanns," which Agnes Sorma is to act here next spring. His atmosphere was the limited horizon of Norwezian life, and was too narrow for any interest or lesson. Ibsen may overnext spring. His atmosphere was the limited horizon of Norwezian life, and was too narrow for any interest or lesson. Ibsen may overcome the provincial aspect of his studies and make them seem universal in their truth, but that is not true of every Norwegian author. The Italian realists become more influential every day. They follow the Northern lead, with an occasional intensity of versieme that outdoes the originals. The play which this year won the prize at Turin for the best work submitted is called "Rebellious Soule," and its heroine has artistic desires, even though they be of a humbler kind than those of Magda or Johanna. She leaves her home and becomes a music hall singer. Her sister, who remains an honest girl, is about to be married from her father's house, when, to her confusion, the other returns, wearied of wickedness and anxious to take her place again in the family. The younger girl obtains the permission of her betrothed to receive the wanderer. In earlier days he had been in love with her, and now the old passion revives. The woman struggles in vain against his advances, tut he cannot see, as she has been an actress, why she should object to them. When he has overcome her scruples and selzed her in his arms, the witness of it is his affianced wife, who dismisses him, and the sisters are left together. Arturo Pelaez is the author of this play, which has won the favor of the public as thoroughly as it did of the judges. Another new Italian work, "The Second Wife," recently given in Milan, accentuates the revisite tendency of the Italian. A widower of sixty marries a goung governess, who is not kindly received by his two children. A son is more opposed to seeing her in his mother's place than a daughter is, and he grows to hate her. But he is comely, she disappointed in her elderly husband, and she falls passionately in love a daughter is, and he grows to hate her. But he is comely, she disappointed in her elderly husband, and she falls nassionately in love with the son. After a quarrel, she declares her passion by an embrace. Disgusted, the yound wife, in spite, of the entreaties of her old husband, who is willing to forgive her. Cesare Pezzi is the author.

young wife, in spite, of the entreaties of her old husband, who is willing to forgive her. Cesare Pezzi is the author.

Sarah Bernhardt has turned to the classics this year, Catulle Mendes's "Medea" was the opening play at her theatre. France has so many playwrights and poets that the need of an effort to improve on Euripides might be more strongly felt there than in any other country. There was the tragedy of Pierre Cornellie if Mme. Sarah desired to be only patricite, and she could have found the same opportunity in the plays based by Hippolyte, Lucas and Le Gouve on the same legend. Imp. Bernhardt had, indeed, a play on the same subject written by Simone Arnauld, which she abandoned in favor of M. Mendes's work. He followed the lines of the old story with no treatment that could be called novel. But the verse was quite in the modern fashion of the French, and probably for that reason the new play was written. Sarah Bernhardt had the legend adapted to display the thingsshedoes beat, and so far as her personal share of the performance went, the new "Medea" was a triumph. M. Mendes's verse is said to have been rather polished and fine than equal to the tragedy of the theme. Zoh's "La Terre," which should in any case be quite different, is soon to be produced in dramatic form. A theatre for Rusian actors will be opened during the next exposition in Parls, and a company will be imported from St. Petersburg.

Whatever the fate of "A Dangerous Maid"

Whatever the fate of "A Dangerous Maid" at the Casino may be, the kind of entertainment is new here. The curious mixture of music, farce, pathos and melodrama that maxes up the Viennese pieces of this class has never before been tried on our stage in such ambitious fashion. In the past they had little success when translated into English, Mathilde Cottrelly tried some of them toward the end of the McCaull regime, but they were not popular. The most vital was that curious production, "At the French Ball," in which Fanny Rice used to be seen. It was an adaptation of the ever-green "Drei Paar Schue," which is to this day beloved of the German soubrette. The late Nathaniel Childs made this version which was the only one used here. "A Danger ous Maid" is a newer example of the formula of that old piece. The method does not change much. But aside from the copious additions at the Casino, it is plain that the original was not so direct nor so scanty in action as the Viennese farces of thirty years ago. In its principal features, however, "A Dangerous Maid" is much like "Therese Krones," an old musical farce revived by Marie Geistinger when last here. The serious touches in "The Belle of New York" were the most unfamiliar moments the Casino stage had known until the melodramatic episods at the end of the second act of "A Dangerous Maid." That helved the newness of this successor to the "reviews," which had shown signs of having exhausted hemselves as well as Mr. Morton.

The scene in the Hungarian peasant home; the garden on the Hing in Vienna tacing the Hofburg Theatre; the wigmaker's shon and the actress's rooms are all typical of the kind of comedy which Mr. Rosenfeld and Mr. Lederer have transplanted to New York. But Vienna never saw them so elaborately presented as they are here. The spansled and disphanous ballet of jet and net may not be modest, but it shows taste and expenditure. So do the costumes of the girls representing the different cordials of a posses cafe. The brightly contrasting colors are crude until the black and white of the other dreases softens their brightness and blands them in the spectacle that closes the first act. The men's uniforms supply a realistic element in the scene. So do the costumes of the crowd that sit in the cat's and stroil in the street. This may will not lose for the Casino its pre-eminence in the matter of bold sightliness. The two important roles assumed by Madge Lessing and Laura Burt are as continuously showy as a variety of clothes can make them. Miss Lessing, always a graceful figure in boy's dreas, appears in so many guises that the count of ments the Casino stage had known until the

them is lest before the play is half over. She is most attractive in the white hussar's contume. Miss Burt sticks to skirts and gets her reward inte, when a superb pink velvet gown makes her the dominating figure in the second set. The appearance of these actresses together has a certain historic interest. It must have been nearly a deende ago that Miss Lessing was in the chorus at Koster & Bial's Twenty-third street establishment. Then she was similed for her ingenuous youthfulness. Now her beauty and her skill make her conspicuous. It must have been longer since Miss Burt was there. Her music hall triumphs came before Miss Lessing had appeared. Neither was so elaborately dressed in those earlier days.

The late Clara Fisher Maeder was an inter ested visitor to the theatres until a few years Then increasing deafness made it impossible for her to hear unless she was seated close to the stage. Her opinions of some phases of the theatre to-day were expressed n her memoirs, published by the Dunlap Society several years ago. She was not one of the old timers who found nothing to praise in the present conditions. She wrote:
"The staging and dressing and upholstery of

the present day are perfectly wonderful in comparison with the moderate and modest manner of my earlier days, when good plays and good acting were evaluatedly 'celled upon to attract and retain the audiences.

"Of course, in common with all the older artists. I regret to see names that have graced playbills of leading theatres in the bills of variety—I beg pardon—'vandeville' establishments, but it can't be helped; the public taste has changed (what does not?) and actors must live! It would be impossible to say what par-ticular thing has caused the change. I think it is partly due to the encouragement afforded by some managers, who spend large sums of money on scenery and dresses which might partially be applied to the fostering of our own talent and bringing it out properly, plenty in our country. I never go to a theatre that I do not see two or three performers doing things far beneath their ability. How-

that I do not see two or three performers doing things far beneath their ability. However, time will bring back matters to their proper standard, but not in my time. I can only say to those young enough and likely to see the welcome revival. Hope on: hope ever."

Of some of those who were her contemporaries Mrs. Masder wrote: "Charles Fechter was assuredly a great and masterly actor, but exceedingly vain and irritable. I saw him play many of his best characters with that excellent actress Carlotta Leulerg." Of her sister, long a nonular actress at Wallacks, Mrs. Masder tells this interesting anecdote: "How few knew who saw my sister that at times she was blind! A cataract on each eye caused it, and while waiting until her eyes could be operated on she could only see imperfectly, and at times not at all. This latter state was her case while 'Rosedale was being olayed, and until Dr. Elliott, the splendid oculist, cured her, she was blind, or nearly so, for a year or two. I asked her how it was she walked so fearlessly on the stage when she required assistance in her room. She replied, 'Because dear, I know the stage is clear, and I know exactly where the table and chairs are placed that I may happen to wanf, but at home you or somebody may have left something in my way. Often from the front of Wallack's I have in my heart bleased the kind hands I could see quietly extended, ready to help her if she had hesitated in her walk."

Few persons who have written so recently could have given their personal ouinloss of the actors that Mrs. Maeder mentioned in this extract:

"Oh, what an actor Kean was! Earnest, Im-

actors that are, state of the s never!
"I have seen all the great actors and played on

"I have seen all the great actors and played on the same evenings with many of them, including Kean and Macready, but I never saw any one surransing Kean.
"I remember Edmund Kean's Othello, Sir Giles and Shylock. They were all great and electrified the audiences. His Othello must have been the most effective ever played, and his voice in the 'Farewell' and in the last act learn hear even now, so beautiful and pathett'. have been the most effective ever played, and his voice in the 'Farewell' and in the last act I can hear even now, so beautiful and patheti: "His manner at rehearsal was very quiet. In 'Othello' Macready, like Forrest and others, gave varticular directions to lago where to stand, especially in the famous scene in the third act. At a theatre in the provinces the lago earnestly asked Mr. Kean, 'Where shall I stand?' Edmund Kean slowly and quietly said, 'Wherever you like, sir; I shall find you." The rapid change from Mr. Macready's mannerism in serious elocution to his soft, quiet'and very natural conversation has been often spoken of. I remember, but did not witness, a companion story to the one which amused us at the time I speak of. Some time after, in an evening performance of Virginius, in a provincial theatre, a green Ictius, hastily substituted for the occusion, on being suddenly asked, at the conclusion of a Macready'sh speech, 'Will you lead Virginia in, or shall I do it?' answered hurriedly, 'Oh, whichever way you say, Mr. Macready!'

SECOND POPULAR PAUR CONCERT. The Conductor Receives as Many Encores

as If He Were a Prima Donna. The audience at Carnegie Hall last night was large enough to promise permanent success to the popular concerts which Emil Paur is to always been available at the same moderate prices. The programmes are well chosen and the soloists up to an average that can be maintained with satisfaction to the audience and profit to the management.

The audience last night seemed disposed to treat Mr. Paur as if he were a prima donna. After the close of the first half of the programme he was repeatedly recalled. He must have mounted the conductor's stand four or five times before he consented to give the encore which was so strenu-ously demanded. Maybe it was merely a violent and sporadic exhibition of the encore mania. But it may have been the sudden conviction of the audience that it was a great leader who stood before it. The audience must have enjoyed the way the Weber "Invitation to the Dance" with the overelaborations of Weingartner was played, for Mr. Paur had his little ovation just then.

The applause, however, might have come more justly after the interlude from Chabrier's "Gwendoline" or the overture to "Freischütz." The orchestra was not as large as it was at the first concert, but its promise to become one of the best of the local bodies is likely to be gradually realized with further practice. The soloists were Max Karger, who played Vieuxtempe's violin concerto in D minor: Jessie Shay, a pianist whom it is always interesting to hear, and Katherine Bloodgood, who was heard in songs by Grieg, Nevin and others. The remaining orchestral numbers were the "Dance of the Bayaderes," from "Feramors; "Schumann's "Traumerel," and the pizzicati from "Sylva." violent and sporadic exhibition

The Concert of the Harmony Zither Club. The seventh annual concert of "the Harmony Zither Club" was given last evening at Terrace Garden concert hall under the direction of Mr. Carl Wilk. The club consists of about twenty members who have reached quite a high state of perfection in ensemble playing. The githers were admirably tuned together, and the pieces selected for playing were last evening exceedingly pretty and descriptive, bringing vividly to mind by their picturesque musical delineations of village gatherings, dances, &c., the fascinating outdoor life of Germany and Switzerland.

There was also upon the programme a trio by Reissiger for piano, violin and 'cello, played by Mr. Carl Wilk, Miss Clara Wilk and Muster Karl Wilk, zither solos by Mr. George Heaselbach and violin and plano duets by Mr. and

Mrs. Carl Veuth. The most interesting and artistic feature of the affair was the singing of a young soprano who on this occasion made, with unequivcoal success, her first appearance be-fore an audience. Beatrice Bowman is the fore an audience. Beatrice Bowman is the name of this almost childlike aspirant for honors. She has made her studies entirely in this city with Frau Anna Lankow, and gives unmistakable evidence not only of romarkable natural gifts, but of severe and well-directed work. Her voice is a pure soprano, which has not by any means as yet attained to its full maturity, but which is sufficiently well placed to be in healthy growing condition. In the little artist's intelligence, in her innate exquisite taste, and, above all, in her ability to sing with astounding facility the most difficult passages of cooratur, with trills, staccatt and all the rest of the stock in trade of a genuine "coloratur soprano," as well as from her beauty and her winning stage presence, there is not a doubt that in Beatrice Bowman may be found a rising star which shall before long become one of the first magnitude. Mime, Lankow's fame as a teacher has already been enhanced by her success with this brilliant pupil.

People's Institute Lectures.

The second series of People's Institute lectures will begin at Cooper Union to-night. The speakers to-night are to be Joseph B. Buchanan, who is a Enight of Labor; the Roy W. S. Rains-ford and Charles Spragne Smith. Meetings are to be held on Mondays and Fridays during the winter. RING RULES AT THIS CLUB.

NO DEBATING EXCEPT WITH FISTS AND THE FIGHT TO A FINISH,

An Organization o Newsboys and Other Youthful Bohemians Who Have Discov-ered That Might Makes Right and Deeds Are Better Than Words in a Debate. Ten boys, ranging in age from 9 to 14 years, were arraigned before Magistrate Olmsted in the Centre Street Folice Court yesterday on a charge of being vagrants. The boys are said to have run away from home to cast their lot with bootblacks and newsboys, who have formed an organization on the principle of share and share alike. Those arrested yester day were John Reilly, 10 years old, of 484 East Sixteenth street; Edward Battersley, 9 years old, of 53 James street; George Schafer, 14 years old, of 528 West Fifty-third street; Luke Colette, 11 years old, of 553 Ninth avenue; Joseph Ferrara, 13 years old, of 37 Monroe street: Harry Maikin, 12 years old, of 131 East Broadway; Sam Aronew, 13 years old, of 173 Henry street; Joseph Eisenman, 14 years old,

of 152 Rivington street; Jacob Yonn, German, 14 years old, of 31 Attorney street, and Joseph

Lewis, 10 years old, who says that he has no

home. The prisoners were found huddled in a cellar in Beekman street, with two leaves of bread and a pot of coffee, which they said was cooked for them by an Italian peanut vender on the next block. According to the story of one of the older members, the organization, or club, has had no officers nor regular meetings until within the last six months. The association was organized by a newsboy who is now the President of the club. The boy who told the story refused to give his name, but he said that the President, or "chief," as he called him, was not one of the boys arrested. The him, was not one of the boys arrested. The meetings were originally designed to afford the members an opportunity to settle any difficulties which might arise. Diplomsoy and finesee are unknown in these meetings, and fair play is the only rule. There is very little talk, the informant says. A small ring is formed, and, as there are no stop-watches owned in the club, rounds are dispensed with. The defeated boy never protests, and the victor is not permitted to exact any penalty not at issue in the battle.

The boy said that those members who are doing well are expected to help those who are not. During the late war most of the members were newsboys, but whether they sail rapers, black boots, run errands or carry values the cooperative plan holds and no one goes hungry.

values the cooperative plan hous and no one goes hungry.

During the summer the boys eleep anywhere they happen to be. When the nights grow they happen to be when the nights grow longer and colder there are neveral places well known to all where warmth may be absorbed free. Among these places are the gratings before the newspaper offices on Park row and the ventilators before the large hotels and restaurants.

rants.

The boys taken into custody by Agent King seemed surprised that any one should wish to interfere with them, and asked to be released. Magistrate Olmsted, after questioning them for almost half an hour, decided to commit them to the care of the Children's Society until this morning for further examination. THE BROOKLYN SCHOOLMA'AM,

She Listens to a Little Plain Truth and Hears of a "Skate" Maker.

"We teachers have our humorous experiences as well as other workers," said the Brooklyn schoolma'am. "I had a basket of fruit given me by my class at Hallowe'en. After presenting it, the representative of the donors heaved a sigh and said: 'We had an awful hard time collecting the money for it. So many of the girls didn't want to give.' But she at least looked pleased that, in spite of her trouble, the collection had been successful.

"Another little girl was telling me the other day about her father's business. "Sometimes he is a bartender," she said, and when he can't get work at that he makes skates.' It struck me shat the youngster's father was engaged in making 'skates' most of his working time."

Discussed the Newark-Orange Consolidation

East ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 13.-The East Orange Town Improvement Society considered last night the scheme for the consolidation of the Oranges with Newark, which is now being oranges with Newark, which is now being urged by some large property owners in the Oranges. William Jeffreys opposed the plan because, he said, the excise regulations in the town would be upset by it. East Orange, he declared, does not allow a saloon at every corner, while in Newark free license and free rum rule.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAO-THIS DAT. RIGH WATER-THIS DAY. Sandy Hook, 7 03 | Gov. Isl'd, 7 84 | Hell Gate, 8 27

Arrived-Sunday, Nov. 18. Sa Statendam, Bonjer, Rotterdam Nov. 3 and Bon-Se Batenam, Bonjer, Rotteriam Nov. 1 Se Le Champagne, Peirot, Havre Nov. 5, 8a Mevabe, Layland, London Nov. 3, Se Brittannie, Nilsen, Oardiff. Se Markelyne, Russell, Rio Janeiro. Se Tr nidad, Mugrah, Bermuda. Se Eddie, Lund, Gibraltar. Se Amrum, Konow, Cardenas, Se Cape Camerin, Holman, Hamburg, Se Grenda, McMillan, Trinidad. Se Europe, B. binson, London. Se Thorniey, Legn, Progreso. Se El Mar, Grant, New Orleans. Se Leona, Wilder, Galvestoy. Se Jamestown, B. a., Norfolk. Se Herm Winter, Nickerson, Boston. Se Saginaw, Gavin, Buston. Ship Alice A. Leigh, Rookes, London. Ship Samantha, Crowe, Aniwarp.

Ship Samantha, Crowe, Antwerp. Ship Avran, Dickinson, Honelulu. Ship Fidelio, Barenborg, Dublin. Bark Harry Merryday, Butler, Havana. ABBIVED OUT.

Ss Saale, from New York, at Southampton. Ss Etrur's, from New York, at Liverpool. Ss Noordland, from New York, at Liverpool. Sa Bovic, from New York, at Liverpool.

SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS. Se Lucania, from Queenstown for New York Se Paris, from Southampton for New York, Se Karis-tube, from Bremen for New York, Sa Normandie, from Havre for New York, Sa Werra, from Gibraitar for New York, Se Bulgaria, from Hamburg for New York,

SAILED PROM DOMESTIC PORTS. Bs Iroqueis, from Jacksonville for New York. Bs Lampasas, from Galveston for New York.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS, Algonquin, Charleston.... Haste Cless, Sail To Morrow. Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse,
Hremen 700 A M
Macedonia, Mexico 100 P M
El Paso New Orleans.
Origen, Para 200 P M
Sail Wadnesday, New 16. Sail Wednesday, Nev. 16.

Si. Lonis, Southampton. 7 00 A M
Majestic, Livernool. 0 00 A M
Southwark, Antwerp. 10 30 A M
Caribbee, St. Thomas. 12 30 A M
Winifred, Porto Rico. 2 00 P M
Portis, Newfoundiand. 12 90 M
Monuolian, Glascow
Matanzas, Havans. 1 00 P M
Marenzo, Newcastle.
Ban Marcos, Galveston.
Beminole, Charleston.

DECOMING STRAMBHIPS. Due To-Day. Dus Te-Day.

Dundee ...
Hull
Gibraltar
London
Amsterdam
Hamburg
Gibraltar
Gibraltar
Garveston
Jacksonville
Havve Havre... Liverprool... New Orleans HAVADA. Due Tuesday, Nov. 15.

Port Limon.

Antwerp.

Gibraltar

Jacksonville. Anchoria...
Horatio...
El Dorado...
Cersoas...
Aller.... Glasgow
Para
Rew Orionns
Porto Rico.
Gibraliar Due Thursday, Nov. 17.

Due Friday, Nov. 18.

urday, Nov. 19.

Tuscarors... Concho.... Verona....



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MUSICAL MOTORMEN.

Some of Them Stamp Out Jingles to Go

Motormen and street-car drivers have to sound their gonge frequently in the thickly set-tled parts of the cities, as residents of those sec-

tions are aware. When no special ring is prescribed, you will hear a varied assortment of rings, from the commonplace "dong-dong" to intricate combinations that seem to have no beginnings and no endings, and which are not to be repeated without careful memorizing. A than a few combinations, although he often is not aware of this until his attention is called

not aware of this until his attention is called to it.

There are drivers, however, who get special rings from tunes that may have been running in their minds while they were at work; these men show their musical disposition. For instance, one driver on being asked where he got his ring said that he adopted it one very cold and windy day. He said he had tried to whistle: "If a body meet a body coming through the Rye," but the elements were unwilling that he should. His lins refused to perform. He said he accordingly found himself beating out the time of the old Scotch air on his gong. It went: "Ding, ding, ding-dong," &c.—not all the way through the balled, by any means, but quite precisely for a bar or two.

Another driver says that he "hit" upon his ring from having been humming the "jingle." if such it can be called; "We are the people and we must be heard." He ingenuously admitted, however, he also had been humming the words: "Down on the railroad, shovelling dirt," words that were certainty less inspiring than the others, but equally jingling. His ring was adapted to either.

Others there are who have no ear for music or rhythm; these keep the gong going with heavy tread, much as they would stamp out a fire. All of which results in a noise that is not to be compared with any other in the world. But so long as it warms boys, girls and others off the track, it may be well these noises are just as they are.

Commander Rockwell Takes a Bride. EXETER, N. H., Nov. 13.-Commander Charles

H Bockwell, U. S. N., commanding the naval station at Port Royal, N. C., and Mrs. Marianna C. Butler, were married at Manchester last night. A small gathering of intimate friends was present. Commander Rockwell's daugh-ter, Mrs. Allen Stuart, wife of the post surgeon at Port Royal, accompanied him to Manchester.

Business Actices.

For a tonic for nervous and dyspeptic people nothing equals Angestura Bitters. Genuine-Dr. Siegert's-imported from South America.

TATELLA.

BLAKEMAN,-In New York city, Nov. 12, 1898. at 170 West 130th st., Frank H. Blakeman. Funeral services at his late residence on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

COHNELL.-Suddenly, Nov. 12, Joseph Cornell, in his 63d year. Funeral services at his late residence, 26 West 49th st, Monday, Nov. 14, at 3 P. M. Interment at Kingston, N. Y., Nov. 15.

PARSONS.—On Saturday, Nov. 12, at Stockbridge, Mass., James A. Parsons, in the 71st year of his age, Funeral services on Monday, Nov. 14, at 2:30 P. M.,

at his late residence, Stockbridge, Mass. Carriages will meet train leaving New York 9:02 A.M., N. V., N. H. and H. R. R. Interment private. SWARTWOUT,-At Paterson, N. J., on Sunday, Nov. 13, 1828, Caroline, daughter of the lat John Swartwout of New York, in her 92d year. Funeral services at her late residence, 257 Ham-ilton av., Paterson, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 15, at

1 P. M. Interment private. Special Antices.

SOLDIERS.—All members of the 12th N. Y. Volunteers wishing transportation will report at the Armory on Monday, Nov. 14, at 10 A. M., to Major George B. Dyer. PREPARE for winter; Roebuck's Weather Strips scriude the cold. Sole manufacturer, ROEBUCK, 172 Fulton st. Telephone.

Mew Bublicattons.

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Nov 5 Nother's "Ruins, "Social Contract." PRAFF,

Bov 12 161 6th av.